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ONLY TO GAIN TIME

English Estimate of Chinese Assurances as to the Legations.

PESSIMISM AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Assertion Repeated That Diplomats Are En Route to Pekin.

THE NEWS IN PARIS

LONDON, July 28.-The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged messages from Minister Conger and Wu Ting-Fang's assurances has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the State Department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai dispatches, and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy.

"No improvement in the general situa-tion" is the message one agency brings from the British consul general at Shanghai to overwrought Europe, while another asserts that as a week has elapsed without a reply to the consul's message to the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, through the tsung II vamen (Chinese foreign office), the belief is confirmed that

ary 4, to July 13, when the Chinese minister at London, Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh, communicated to Lord Sallsbury the imcommunicated to Lord Sallsbury the im-perial edict. The last written communica-tion from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21, de-clares that "the demeanor of the inhabit-ants of Pekin is quiet and civil toward foreigners, although from the panic among native Christians it may be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence."

Sir Claude Macdonald was convinced that

Kind of Supplies Needed.

As commentators pertinently remark, if there is an atom of truth in all the Chinese asseverations, the officials have only to supply the legations, not with vegetables, but with telegraph forms. Definite news of any kind is scarce. The

Definite news of any kind is scarce. The report comes from Shanghal that business has been resumed at the port of Newchwang, and that a second Japanese division is mobilizing at Tokio, preparatory to embarkation for China.

Through a Yokohama dispatch the government has received information that Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Coreans in the vicinity of An-tong, on the north side of the Yalu river. Refugees had arrived at Wiju. Japanese reinforcements were proceeding to the scene of conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestchensk was dated July 23. The Russdan garrison had been resupplied with ammunition, and would be able to hold out until reinforced.

The Chinese legation here reiterates the assertion that the ministers are en route to Tlen Tsin.

Another Report of the Massacre.

Another Report of the Massacre. A dispatch to the Duily Mail is as follows:

legations were then destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, and he could not
say positively if they had been murdered,
as he was too frightened to inquire."

The Mail's correspondent proceeds:

"Investigations prove this information is
reliable. The banker in question has gone
to Ning-po. His friends will not disclose
his name, fearing that to do would cause
him to lose his head.

"The manager of the Russian Bank of
Shanghal has received a letter from the
bank's New Chwang branch, stating that
one of their Chinese representatives from
Pekin, who had just arrived, confirmed the
report of the Pekin massacre. He states
that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable, as the dered. Seeing death was inevitable, as the Chinese swarmed into the legation, the min-isters killed their families at the last mo-Sir Robert Hart, in despair,

Assurance to France PARIS. July 28.-The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Ken, has received the following

imperial decree, dated July 24; "The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations are We are having the foreign legations sup-plied with provisions and fruits as a toker of the interest we feel in them."

TO GO TO FRANKFORT.

Request Made by the Prosecution in the Powers Case. GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 29.—Counsel

for the prosecution in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, will ask that the jury be taken to Frankfort to view the state house grounds and building, the spot where Goebel fell and other things in connection with the case. It was stated when the court opened today that the state will rest its case at the conclusion of the testimony of Wharton

Golden resumed the witness stand at 9:30 and Judge Sims began a severe cross-examination. Golden repeated the story told previously of how he came to be called as a witness. He denied telling his brother-in-law, John Stamper, that he had been prom-ised \$2,500 or that he could have \$5,000 in case of a conviction of parties. He also de-nied that he had ever said if he and Cul-ton could get together they could convict all of them.

MEXICAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

They Were Routed in a Battle With Yucatan Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.-News has reached this city of a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians in which the government troops were badly routed and lost heavily. This is the engagement which has been awaited with the greatest anxiety in Mexico City. The Mexicans have been chasing the Maya Indians in Yucatan for several months, but could never get them into a straight fight. It had been guerrilla warfare up to the present time till the enfare up to the present time till the engagement which took place about fifteen miles out of San Luis, the capital of the Indian tribe. Details of the battle have not yet reached this port, as all news from Yucatan must come via Belize, British Honduras, General Bravo commanded the Mexican troops, and it is said that he had about 3,000 men. The Maya Indians numbered 6,000 warriors, and it was discovered that they were armed with the most modern equipments of war.

The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MR. DALEY TO

THE LIEUTENANT OF POLICE MUST MAKE AN EXPLANATION.

No. 14,794.

Why an Affidavit Concerning Local Election Methods Was Made-Norris Faction Augry.

Major Sylvester has directed that Lieuenant John C. Daley of the ninth precinct submit a report of his conduct in making an affidavit for use at the Kansas City democratic convention, as published in The Star several days ago. It is alleged that before going to Kansas City members of the anti-Norris delegation obtained an affidavit from the lieutenant oncerning alleged irregularities at the primaries when the delegates were elected. Lieutenant Daley's affidavit, it is stated, had more weight with the committee on credentials than the others that were submitted, because of his official position. The matter has been discussed by the politimatter has been discussed by the politicians a number of times, but it was not until yesterday that one of the District democrats of the Norris faction called the matter to the attention of the police chief.

Maj. Sylvester started an investigation without delay, and a report will probably be submitted Monday. It is claimed by those who were instrumental in bringing the charge that the lieutenant violated the rule relating to members of the force taking active part in politics. On the other hand, it is contended that his act was not an official one, and that what he said about the conduct at the primaries was the truth. It is not known what action the mayor will take when the report of the lieutenant is submitted.

It is claimed by friends of Lieutenant

foreign office), the belief is confirmed that the assurances of Chinese officialdom are only designed to gain time, and that even if the ministers are alive they are held as hostages.

Official Paper on China.

A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon, dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks January 4, to July 13, when the Chinese ministry assurances of Chinese ministry assurances of Chinese ministry assurances of Chinese ministry assurances of Chinese of Lieutenant It is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made for the made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public that the affidavit was made public that the affidavit submitted.

FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAL.

May 26 They Numbered 6,774, of Whom 562 Were Americans. Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, under date of June 22, transmitted a statement of the foreign population of that city May 26 last, exclusive of those living in the French settlement. At that date there were 2,601 British, 978 Portuguese, 736 Japanese, 562 American, 525 German, 176 French and 111 Spanish citizens in Shanga few days of heavy rainfall to terminate the drought, which had helped excite the unrest of the country districts, would do more to restore tranquillity than any measures the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

French and III Spanish citizens in Shanghai. The other representations of foreign ers dwindle down in numbers from 296 Indian and 157 Malays to 2 from Greece and 2 from Fersia. The total number of foreign subjects in the city at that they was 277. dian and 157 Malays to 2 from Greece and 2 from Persia. The total number of foreign subjects in the city at that time was 6,774. Of the British subjects 1,182 were men, 721 women and 788 children. Of the Americans 231 were men 183 women and 148 children.

TO REMOVE THE MERRIMAC.

The Wreck Will Probably Be Destroyed by Dynamite.

controversy that exists among armor plate manufacturers in Germany.

Certain of these manufacturers "SHANGHAI, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential bank- unfairness of the enormous profits which strongly urging upon the government the er residing in Pekin near the British lega- are being gathered in by the Krupp and tion, who arrived in Shanghai July 25, hav- Dillinger works, which they declare amount ing left Pekin July 7. He states that the legations were then destroyed. All the forestablishment of works by the empire it-

> On the other hand, the Krupp and Dillinger concern holds that the manufacture of armor plate is very difficult and that the least mistake results in rejection, which imposes heavy loss. Then, too, it is said, that for years the prices of armor plate have not been raised, although wages and

cost of material have doubled.

The German government, according to
Mr. Guenther, is inclined to break up Mr. Guenther, is inclined to break up monopolles and create competition, but the manufacture of all the armor plate by the empire would be an enormous undertaking, and then, too, it is not certain whether the profits on armor plate are really as high as they appear, when the capital invested is taken into consideration.

THE NEW SUBMARINE BOATS.

Four to Be Built on the Atlantic and Two on the Pacific Coast.

The Holland Torpedo Boat Company has notified the Navy Department that four of the six submarine boats authorized by Congress will be built by Lewis Nixon's firm at Elizabethport and two of the boats by the Union iron works of San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction The specifications call for a craft somewhat larger than the Holland and smaller than the Plunger, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland people will permit considerable lattude and will not be severe in governmental requirements. governmental requirements.

The adjutant general received a cable message this afternoon from Major H. O. Perley of the medical department, in charge of the hospital ship Relief, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Nagasaki on the arrival of that Vessel at Nagasaki on the 26th instant, and saying that Claude R. Les-lie, Company I, 14th Infantry, died of dys-entery, and that his remains will be shipped to San Francisco. He also said that Civilian Employe Arthur Hennessy was drowned June 21, and was buried at Nagasaki.

The Lenox at Kobe, Japan.

The War Department has a dispatch an nonneing the arrival of the animal transport Lennox at Kobe, Japan. She has 470 horses for the 6th Cavalry and will proceed at once to Taku.

Secretary Long's Return.

Secretary of the Navy Long returned to Washington this morning, and was at his

desk at the Navy Department at his usual hour. He has been absent two days in Massachusetts. Paying for Battle Ships.

The Navy Department has just made the

econd payment on account of the construction of the battle ship Missouri at Newport News, and the ninth payment on work done on the battle ship Maine at the Cramp yard.

Launching the Barney. torpedo boat Barney is to be launched today at Bath. Me.

Docking the Stringham. The torpedo boat Stringham will be at the Norfolk navy yard, and will then be

REPORT ASSERTION RENEWED

China Edict Announces Safety of the Ministers.

GOVERNMENT FEEDING LEGATIONS

Minister Wu Delivers Document to Secretary Hay.

NEW SUSPICION AROUSED

The Chinese minister called this morn ng at the State Department and communicated a copy of the imperial edict of the 24th of July, which had been received by him from the director general, Sheng, through the Chinese minister at London.

The edict states that fortunately all ministers, excepting Baron von Ketteler, are alive and unharmed. They are now being supplied with vegetables, fruit and provisions by the government to show its symoathy for them.

The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chefoo, dated at mid-night on the 26th: "This morning, by request of the allied admirals I wired to the governor (supposed to be the governor of Shantung) their wish to get news from ministers themselves. The governor now replies: 'Have received today edict from emperor saying that the ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the lega-tions. Am confident ministers out of distress, and request you (Fowler) transmit this preliminary announcement to admirals.' Signed Yuan, governor." A later dispatch from Mr. Fowler, dated

a.m., 27th, to the State Department is as follows: "Another telegram from governor: 'Have

just received imperial edict, 24th, saying various ministers, excepting German, are well, and some days ago had supplied pro-visions to legations. Am satisfied ministers out of distress. Yuan, governor."

Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton stating that he had been assured by Viceroy Ta. that the foreigners at Pekin were alive and well on the 24th instant.

Statements From One Source.

Coming from three separate quarters this morning the assurance that the foreign ministers at Pekin were still alive and well on July 24 had a tendency to dissipate the pessimistic view which the State Department has been taking for the last few days as to the situation in Pekin. It is true that a comparison of the various edicts and statements bearing on this subject appears to demonstrate the fact that they all came from one fountain-head-either Yuan, Shih-Kai or Li Hung Chang. But the persistence with which these stories of the safety of the ministers are circulated is undoubtedly shaking the belief of those who have heretofore been satisfied that all of the ministers in Pekin were dead. Today's as-surances came from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chefoo; from Mr. McWade, the American consul at Canton, and then from Minister Wu, the Chinese minister here.

Minister Wu's Visit.

The latter came to the State Department early expressly to deliver his edict to Secretary Hay. It was very similar in form to the edict published yesterday in London. Indeed, the minister says that the only differences are those involved in separate translations. Mr. Wu's translation of

Sheng's dispatch is as follows: "Edict of 28th of the sixth moon (corresponding to July 24) states that fortunately all ministers, except Baron von Ketteler, are alive and unharmed. They are now being supplied with vegetables, fruit and provisioned by the government, to show its

sympathy for them." If Mr. Wu had any doubt as to the safety of the ministers that was dissipated by this edict. He labored earnestly with Secretary Hay to convince him that he was bound to accept this official declaration of the Chinese government. He pointed out that this last declaration differed materially from most of the other statements that have emanated from Chinese sources in the important fact that it did not represent the mere belief of a minor official or a vicerov it was the solemn declaration of the Chi nese government. In making the statement touching the ministers the Chinese government therefore assumed a serious responsibility to the world at large. He de clared that it could not be conceived that sucn responsibility would be lightly assumed, and therefore he (Mr. Wu) did not hesitate to assert his positive personal conviction that the ministers were alive July 24-four days ago.

When his attention was called to the apparent failure of Yuan Shih-Kai to accede o Consul Fowler's request that the allied admirals be put into communication with the ministers, Mr. Wu shrugged his shoulders in a deprecatory manner and merely replied that the Chinese were so different from other people that the usual tests could not be applied to them; it would not be possible to predict what they would do under conditions that would be easily met by Europeans or Americans. It was possible, he dded, that Yuan was really undertaking to do what the admirals wished, only it would be first necessary for him to consult the Pekin authorities, and that would take

He could not say when an answer might be expected to his last message to Mr.

Conger. Speculating on a New Theory.

The dispatches from Consul Fowler con veying assurances from Yuan Shik Kai, the governor at Shantung, that the foreign ministers were well on July 25 and had been provisioned, in connection with constantly reiterated assurances from other Chinese sources of the safety of the minsters, have raised a new theory at the State Department, which is being specu lated upon. All these assurances have been given in return for the repeated and ur gent demands of the various European governments that they be placed in com nunication with their ministers, and the last assurance of Yuan was in answer to the specific demand of the foreign admirals for direct communication.

that the imperial government at Pekin no only asserts the safety of the ministers but declares that they have been pro-visioned, if accepted as true, indicates that the ministers had been communicated with The inquiries naturally arise:

"If the ministers have been provision knowing, as it does, that the whole worl

sieged legationers, allow the ministers to communicate direct with their govern-ments? Why not furnish this direct and inequivocal evidence of the safety of the ministers, instead of this repetition of an assurance which the world hesitates to

Suspicion Aroused.

The failure to pursue the direct method which must be available leads almost irresistibly to the suspicion that something has happened in Pekin which the Chinese government desires to conceal from the pow-ers; that it is afraid to allow the true story to be revealed until some sort of terms have been made with the irate powers of civilization which are waiting at the gates of the empire. The appeals which the emperor has addressed to the United States, France and England would seem to bear out this view. Just what might have happened in Pekin, which the government is apparently so anxious to conceal, even if the lives of the ministers have actually been spared, furnishes a fruitful theme for speculation. It might be that the government realizes that the ministers have absolute proof that the imperial government gave its countenance to the Boxer uprising in its earlier stages. It might be that all foreigners, save the ministers themselves, have been massacred.

Former Atrocities Recalled It might be that the foreigners in Pekin have been captured and subjected to horrible indignities, the very narration of which would arouse the whole world to a demand for vengeance. In this connection the revolting details of the cruel treatment of Parkes and Loch, the secretaries of Sir Hope Grant, who were captured under a flag of truce in 1860 while the English and French forces were pushing on to Pekin to ratify the treaty of 1858, are recalled. The secretaries and some of the troops comprising their escort were taken pris-oners by the Chinese. Some of them were murdered; the remainder of them were taken to Pekin, thrown into prison and subjected to most horrible atrocities. It was not until the allies reached the gates of Pekin that the captives were produced. Both the dead and living were brought out in iron cages. So incensed were the French and English commanders over the story the survivors told and the violation of the flag of truce that in retaliating the great summer palace of the emperor, with its vast store of treasures, was looted and razed to

Instructions Given Mr. Rockhill. Special Commissioner Rockhill called at the State Department this morning and had one final conference with Secretary Hay respecting his mission to China. Of course it is not deemed proper to make public the exact instructions given to Mr. Rockhill, but it is stated generally that he is being sent out to ascertain the conditions in China for the guidance of the State Department and to serve as its direct representative in that country in case it should be necessary hereafter to conduct negotiations there instead of in Washington. There is also the possibility that a commissioner will be required on the spot in case anything in the nature of an international commission is created to deal with the Chinese question.

Mr. Rockhill left Washington at 3:39 o'clock this afternoon for the Pacific slope, stopping at Chicago for a day en route.

POSSIBLE PERIL FOR ARMY NURSES. China is Not a Party to the Geneva

Red Cross Convention. One of the phases of the war in China which has heretofore been overlooked, but which may prove to be of great importance. is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention, by which the signatory powers bound themselves in time of war to respect the Red Cross and to treat surgeons and nurses belonging to the armies of the enemy as non-combat-ants. China did not sign the original treaty made shortly after the Crimean war as a direct outgrowth of the efforts of Florence Nightingale, nor did she join in the supplimentary treaty of 1882. China is, in fact, the only one of the great powers of the world which has not joined in this convention which assures the safety of those on errands of mercy on the battlefield. It is possible that this fact may deter the War Department from permitting any of women nurses who are being sent to the far east from landing in China for duty there. But this will depend largely upon the view taken by our commander in China. There are some nineteen female nurses on the transport Grant with Gen. Chaffee They were destined for the Philippines, but might be landed in China if Gen. Chaffee considered that the conditions were such that they could be useful and not put into unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the Sumner, which sailed from San Francisco on the 17th. These also might be diverted for service in China, but the whole question is a matter for the discretion of Gen. Chaffee. Lieut. Anita Newcomb McGee, who is in charge of the corps of army nurses, says that there are now 145 army nurses, practically all of whom are either in the Philippines, stationed at throughout the archipelago, or on their way She believes in the event of any thing like protracted war in China that

they might be of great service there. JAPANESE FORCES LANDED.

This Government Desirous of Early Movement on Pekin. It is the earnest desire of this goverment that the forward movement on Pekin be made at the earliest possible momen Although neither General Chaffee's rank nor the number of troops under his mand would entitle this government to press him for command of the internation al forces, the government feels that he personally is fit for such an honor, and chosen would acquit himself with credit If another commander is selected it the wish of the President that the Ame-ican force should not be divided as to co-mand, but that in carrying out its share any mayement all orders to the Americany any movement all orders to the American force should go through General Chaffee. The beginning of the campaign on Pekin depends entirely upon the gathering at Tien Tsin of a sufficient number of troops.

Therefore, anxious as it is that the cam paign chall be started at once, our govern paign chall be started at once, our government is watching the arrivals of the foreign legions and is pressing Admiral Remey for reports as to the military conditions. It is reported that 28,000 soldiers are already at Tien Tsin, not half of the force regarded as necessary to begin the movement.

The State Department advices are to the effect that all of the Japanese troops have now been landed, in which case the international force should be considerably augmented. There are about 3,500 trained and seasoned American troops in the vicinity of Tien Tsin under the immediate command of Gen. Chaffee,

Contracts Annulled.

In view of the protests which have been made against placing six-inch guns of the rapid-fire type on disappearing carriages, the War Department has annulled the contracts entered into for the construction of a number of such carriages. It is said that these guns will probably be mounted on balance pillar or pedestal mounts.

CHURCHILL WEDDING ARREST OF RATHBONE ENGLISH LIBERALS

Large and Fashionable Audience Saw the Church Ceremony.

MANY BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS RECEIVED

A Wedding Breakfast Was Served at the Bride's Sister's Home.

DRESS OF BLUE CHIFFON

LONDON, July 28.-Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was today married to Lieut. George Cornwallis West at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, but only relatives and intimate friends were bidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held. Outside the church two or three thousand people gathered to witness the arrival and departure of the bridal party. The church was sparsely adorned with palms and white blossoms. Mr. Winston Churchill, eldest son of the bride, entered the church just before his mother, who approached the chancel borough, by whom she was given away. The service was fully choral. There were no bridesmaids, but Lieutenant West was sur ported by a brother officer, Lieutenant H. C. Elwes. Lady Randolph wore a costum of the palest blue chiffon, with a bolero

C. Elwes. Lady Randolph wore a costume of the palest blue chiffon, with a bolero jacket of cluny lace and white chiffon toque and diamond and pearl ornaments. She carried a small bunch of white roses. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, where the wedding breakfast was served. Later the bride and bridegroom started for Broughton Castle, which Lady A. G. Lennox has lent them for the honeymoon.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, including an exquisite pearl diamond tlara, the joint gift of friends of Lady Randolph, including Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lily, dowager duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgianna Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendich-Bentinck, the Countesses of Crewe, Essex, and many others. Another gift was a splendid jug of beaten silver and two massive tankards from the officers of the Scots Guards, comrades of the bridegroom.

Besides most of the persons above named the wedding guests included the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate; Lady Sarah Wilson and Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborougn.

MARINE CORPS APPOINTMENTS. Announcement of a Number of New

Second Lientenants. Second Lieutenant Hugh L. Matthews of the marine corps has been promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. The following have been appointed second lieutenants in the marine corps, to rank in the order named Rupert C. Dewey, Edward A. Greene, Edward B. Manwaring, William E. Smith, Thomas M. Clinton, Hamilton D. South, Theodore Monell, Edgar Hayes, James T. Buttrick, Raymond B. Sullivan, Glies Bishop. ir., Frank Halford, James K. Tracy Ellis B. Miller, Arthur J. O'Leary, Burton W. Sibley, Frank F. Robards, Raymond

W. Dikeman. W. Dikeman.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the grade of second lieutenant in the marine corps will be held at the marine barracks in this city, commencing August 27, the date having been advanced from October on account of the recent promotions in the corps and the consequent vacancies among the second lieutenants.

WITHOUT INSPECTION.

Vexatious Regulations Regarding Admission of Dried Fruits Abolished. The fruit growers of California will be glad to know that among the good results of the late diplomatic agreement with Germany is the removal of the vexatious inspection of dried and evaporated fruit exported from the United States. These fruits will hereafter be admitted into Germany as formerly without inspection on

account of San Jose scale. The extent of this trade in dried fruits between the United States and Germany was only second to that in meat products and grains, and .. has required two years' earnest work on the part of the State Department to convince the German government that the danger from San Jose scale in American fruit was purely fanciful. The some of the leading German boards o trade, and it was finally established beyon contravention that the San Jose scale, ever if present in American fruit originally, soon dies and is always inert and harmless before it crosses the ocean.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUITO. Distribution of 5,000 Tons of Corn in India

The Department of State has received word from Mr. William T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, Indla, reporting the arrival at that port June 25 of the steamship Quito with 5,000 tons of corn contributed by the people of America for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. The cargo was unloaded by the New York Christian Herald famine relief committee in India, and has been sent by railroad to the main centers of western India and from these to small stations throughout the famine district, where it is doled out to the needy individuals by organizations under the control of the committee.

A reception was tendered Captain Baird of the Quito at the Princes' dock by the committee, and a large number of missionaries, government officials, Europeans and many native gentlemen were in attendance.

MOUNTAIN GUNS FOR CHINA. The War Department Intends to Buy

It is the plan of the War Department to purchase several additional batteries of mountain guns for service in China. The poard of ordnance and fortifications some time ago recommended the acquisition of a number of such batteries with a view to their use in the Philippines. The situa-tion in China has since developed and has increased the necessity for this type of equipment for troops destined for service n that country.

Personal Mention. E. Hez Swem, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, returned yesterday (Friday) from an extended visit to California and in-

ermediate points.

Mr. Lewis Harvey Finney, private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, who has been suffering from a severe attack of has been suffering from a severe attack of illness at his home in Richmond, Va., has been removed to the Warm Springs of Vir-ginia. His illness has assumed a serious aspect, giving great concern to his many

HE WAS TAKEN IN CUSTODY TODAY IN HAVANA.

Four Charges Are Preferred Against Him Alleging the Unlawful Use

of Public Money.

HAVANA, July 28.-Mr. Estes G. Rathone, recently director general of posts in Cuba, was arrested at 11 o'clock today on four charges. These allege the unlawful drawing of two orders for \$500 each, pay-



Mr. Estes G. Rathbone.

ing his private coachman and gardener from the postal funds and drawing per diem allowance when not entitled to do so Mr. Rathbone was held in bonds of \$25,000.

GEN. WILSON ARRIVES.

He Will Soon Leave for His Post in China. NEW YORK, July 28.-Among the pas-

sengers who arrived last night on the steamer Yucatan from Havana were General James H. Wilson, recently governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces in Cuba, and his two daughters. General Wilson will be detained at Hoffman Island until tomorrow afternoon. After landing he will take his daughters to his home in Delaware, and then proceed to San Franelsco to embark on a transport for China.

the thing of China and the Chinese.

"I have spent a year in China, and cannot believe that the tsung li yamen would permit the massacre of the envoys, and hope to hear that they have been protected. However, we cannot tell how widespread this trouble is."

General Wilson says that he knows some-

THE LABOR WORLD.

Union Pacific Employes Propose to Resist a Recent Order. DENVER, Col., July 28 .- A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: -It is learned here that the several labor organizations on the Union Pacific, including the Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Telegraphers and Switchmen's Union, will fight the new watch inspection and physical examination orders which will go into effect on the Overland on August 1. Representatives of the orders named have

traveled over the road and have visited the various lodges. Meetings have been held, and it has been the unanimous opinion of the employes that the company has no right to coerce them into buying watches of ertain make; that the employes should certain make; that the employes should unite and make a stand against the order and. If necessary, go on strike.

Committees have been appointed from the several organizations, and these will wait upon the officials of the road during the next two or three days and protest against the new orders.

QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Riotous Demonstrations Have Censed. NEW ORLEANS, July 23.-Contrary to

expectations, the hours after midnight sed with little disorder after vesterday's frightful scenes of disorder in the streets of this city. Prompt action by the mayor in distributing squads of men through the city and the fact that Charles is dead seemed to have had the effect of quieting

the populace. Apparently the colored population was relieved by the death of the desperado Charles who was killed vesterday, after a desperate resistance. This morning they appeared in larger numbers than usual at the places where they are employed. Mayor Capdevielle, worn out by his long vigils at his desk, said today that he hought it unlikely there will be any fur-

DYNAMITE WAS USED. Cars on the St. Louis Street Railroad

Destroyed.
ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Five cars of the Transit Company were damaged during the night by dynamite placed on the tracks. Nobody was injured as far as can be learned. The first two explosions occurred near Spring and Easton avenues; the third on the Southern electric line on Arsenal between 9th and 13th streets. The latter explosion was terrific. The floor of the car was blown out and the seats were twisted out of place. Windows in nearby houses out of place. Windows in hearby houses were broken. A fourth explosion occurred in front of 3617 Easton avenue. At 2:01 a.m. the fifth occurred. It wrecked the front part of an owl car at Peck and Kossuth avenues. There were scarcely any passengers on the cars, and damage in all cases was practically confined to the cars.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The Only Terms Acceptable to Gen Roberts From Gen. DeWet. LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says: "Gen. Christian DeWet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender. A dispatch from Lord Roberts to the

British war office yesterday said:
"Broadwood is still watching Christian
DeWet, who has taken up a position on
high hills near Reitsburg, about seven
miles south of the Vaal.

miles south of the Vaal.

"P. DeWet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstad yesterday." Historian Ridnath Dying

NEW YORK, July 28.-John Clark Rideath, the historian, who has been in the Presbyterian Hospital since April suffering with Bright's disease, is reported this morning as no better. The physicians give but little hope for his ultimate recovery.
Mrs. Ridpath and son have arrived in the
city from their home, Greencastle, Ind.

Third Party is Probable as the Outcome of Present Situation.

ROSEBERY'S FUTURE IN POLITICS

Notable Contingent of Americans

THEATRICAL SEASON

Now in England's Capital.

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LONDON, July 28.-The continuation of terrific heat the greater part of the week brought about a condition of general disintegration to an unparalleled pitch. Almost as remarkable as the breakdown of long-established social customs before the tropical wave is the break up of the lib-eral party. Were a general election far distant the condition of the liberal party would be serious, but, in view of the fact that the country is face to face with dis-solution, the situation of the opposition

seems hopeless.

The formation of a third party is generally considered almost inevitable as the result of the internal dissensions now raging in the liberal ranks. The imperialists have thrown off the mask and demanded control of the party, maintaining that both by numbers and influence they are entiby numbers and influence they are empty that to dictate its policy. In this they are opposed by the "forwards," or anti-imperialist liberals, with a vigor and bitterness that can only be compared to the acerbity with which the Gladstonians assailed the liberal unionists when home rule brought the parting of the ways.

Not Enough Votes.

The climax of the strife that has been simmering since the commencement of the Boer war came Wednesday, when onethird of the liberal party voted to condemn the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and all his works. One-third

Chamberlain, and all his works. One-third voted with the government to sustain him, while the smallest section of all, Including the nominal leader, abstained from voting at all.

It is scarcely surprising that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be anxious to throw up his thankless task; but that only represents a minor feature of this grave situation. One of the liberal whips. Mr. William Alexander McArthur, member for Leicester, has openly thrown off allegiance by voting with the government, an almost unprecedented action on the part of one holding such a position. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief whip, is on the point of resigning to show disgust with what he believes to be the disloyalty of Sir Edward Grey and others who follow him.

Lord Rosebery's Future.

Lord Rosebery's Future. Meanwhile the imperialist section has de

manded that Sir Edward Grey assume the eadership, which would be only another way of bringing Lord Rosebery back into active political life. Such a development would never be swallowed by Mr. John Morwould never be swallowed by Mr. John Mor-ley, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Henry La-bouchere, Mr. Leonard Courtney and their folowers. Campbeil-Bannerman's consent, under pressure, to temporarily retain the leadership is but a silm guarantee of peace within the liberal ranks, for upon any repe-tition of Wednesday's scene he will promptly resign. It is impossible to see how such a repetition can be avoided, and so another secession from the liberal ranks, equaling in gravity the spilt of 1886, may

so another secession from the liberal ranks, equaling in gravity the split of 1886, may confidently be expected.

The government is considering the appointment of a royal commission on the question of the future of the naval coal supply. This action is greatly due to the increasing production and cheapness of American coal and the diminishing supply of Welsh steam coal, with which warships are furnished.

Americans in England.

The extent and importance of the Amer ican invasion of England can be judged by the fact that not less than four member of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives were in London this week, namely; Chairman Sereno this week, namely: Chairman Sereno Payne and Representatives Charles H. Grosvenot of Ohio, G. W. Steele of Indiana and John Dalzell of Pennsylvania. All of these gentlemen come in search of recreation. Gen. Grosvenor will return to the United States August 12 in time to be present at the firing of the opening gun in the presidential campaign at Lewiston, Me. Messrs. Payne, Steele and Dalzell have gone as the trip through the country. They are

Messrs. Payne, Steele and Dalzell have gone on a trip through the country. They are now at Oxford. They will make the tour of Ireland before returning to the United States August 25.

Out of the host of other American notables recently arrived may be mentioned Mr. George J. Gould of New York, Mr. Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and Archbishop Corrigan of New York. The latter, with Cardinal Vaughan, was welcomed by the Duke of Norfolk back to England.

West-Churchill Wedding. Anticipations of the West-Churchill wedding have formed one of the chief topics in society this week. Quite a burning ques tion is whether Lady Randolph Churchill will retain that name or be known as Mrs West. It appears that everywhere except West. It appears that everywhere except at court the may retain her present name, but when presented to the queen it must be as plain Mrs. West. By her remarriage she forfeits none of the fortune left by her first husband, which chiefly consists in a life interest in £80,000. This at her death goes to her sons, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill and "Jack" Churchill, in such portions as Lady Randolph pleases. Winston Churchill will soon be seen in the United States, having made a contract with Major Pond to lecture on the war in South Africa, his compensation to be £10,000.

J. S. Taylor, the open golf champion of England, will sall for America August 4. He expects to remain in the United States about three months, playing matches with

about three months, playing matches with Harry Vardon and leading American

End of the Theatrical Season With the closing of the Lyceum, *Hay-market, Garrick, Comedy and Gaiety Theaters tonight the theatrical season, which has been dragging out an existence during

has been dragging out an existence during the tropleal weather, will practically end. Of the seven theaters remaining open next week four are giving musical and three non-musical entertainments. The Shaftesbury and Daly's are doing the best of all. The Princess of Wales saw "The Cashno Girl" twice during the week.

The opera season has been a record one so far as profits are concerned, and the members of the syndicate will receive back practically all the money subscribed for the purchase of the theater, and will have as assets a long lease of the house and its furniture. furniture.

The Daily News is authorized to contra-

dict the report that Mr. Maurice Grau, "having amassed a considerable fortune in operatic and other speculations, proposes to resign the management of Covent Gar-Mr. Grau has leased Her Majesty's The-

The Secretary of War has alloted the appropriation of \$8,500 "to provide means for theoretical and practical instruction" at military schools as follows: To the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., \$3,000; to the cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kan., \$2,500; the ar-tillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., \$3,000.

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